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DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street. Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. B. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. R. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE. NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate. Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand. May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a. Apr6:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

ON THE SHORES OF TENNESSEE.

"Move my arm-chair, faithful Pompey,
In the sunshine bright and strong;
For this world is fading, Pompey—
Massa won't be with you long;
And I fain would hear the south wind
Bring once more the sound to me
Of the wavelets softly breaking
On the shores of Tennessee.

"Mournful though the ripples murmur,
As they still the story tell,
How no vessels float the banner
That I've loved so long and well,
I shall listen to their music,
Dreaming that again I see
Stars and Stripes on sloop and shallop,
Sailing up the Tennessee.

"And, Pompey, while old Massa's waiting
For death's last despatch to come,
If that exiled starry banner
Should come proudly sailing home,
You shall greet it, slave no longer—
Voice and hand shall both be free
That shout and point to Union colors,
On the waves of Tennessee."

"Massa's berry kind to Pompey;
But ole darky's happy here,
Where he's tended corn and cotton
For 'ese many a long gone year.
Over yonder Missis sleeping—
No one tends her grave like me;
Mebbe she would miss the flowers
She used to love in Tennessee.

"Pears like she was watching, Massa,
If Pompey should beside him stay;
Mebbe she'd remember better
How for him she used to pray;
Telling him that way up yonder
White as snow his soul would be,
If he served the Lord of heaven
While he lived in Tennessee."

Silently the tears were rolling
Down the poor old dusky face,
As he stepped behind his master,
In his long-accustomed place.
Then a silence fell around them,
As they gazed on rock and tree,
Pictured in the placid waters
Of the rolling Tennessee:—

Master, dreaming of the battle
Where he fought by Marion's side,
When he bid the haughty Tarleton
Stoop his lordly crest of pride;
Man, remembering how yon sleeper
Once he held upon his knee,
Ere she loved the gallant soldier,
Ralph Vervair, of Tennessee.

Still the south wind fondly lingers
'Mid the veteran's silvery hair;
Still the bondman, close beside him,
Stands behind the old arm-chair.
With his dark-hued hand uplifted,
Shading eyes, he bends to see
Where the woodland, boldly jutting,
Turns aside the Tennessee.

Thus he watches cloud-born shadows
Glide from tree to mountain crest,
Softly creeping, aye and ever,
To the river's yielding breast.
Ha! above the foliage yonder
Something flutters wild and free!
"Massa! Massa! Hallelujah!
The flag's come back to Tennessee!"

"Pompey hold me on your shoulder,
Help me stand on foot once more,
That I may salute the colors
As they pass my cabin door.
Here's the paper signed that frees you;
Give a freeman's shout with me—
'God and Union!' be our watchword
Ever more in Tennessee."

Then the trembling voice grew fainter,
And the limbs refused to stand;
One prayer to Jesus—and the soldier
Glided to that better land.
When the flag went down the river,
Man and master both were free,
While the ring-dove's note was mingled
With the rippling Tennessee.

Miscellaneous.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

One day during the war, he spoke before the lyceum of Gloucester, and returning home by the cars next morning fell in with a lady, who got upon the train at a way station. She was a Southern refugee, who had been suddenly reducing from affluence to poverty, and was supporting herself and her fatherless children by giving an occasional lecture before a country audience. It was a hard struggle, for the field was full, and she was almost unknown and friendless; but with a brave heart she worked on, never asking a dollar of aid from any society or individual. Mr. Phillips saw her get upon the car, and asked her to take a seat beside him. It was a winter day, and she was thinly clad, and shivering from the exposure of a long ride in the open air of a cold morning. Observing this Mr. Phillips asked, "Where did you speak last night?"

She told him it was a town ten miles distant from the railway.

"And—I wouldn't be impertinent—how much did they pay you?"

"Five dollars and the fare to and from Boston."

"Five dollars!" he exclaimed, "why I always get fifty or a hundred, and your lecture must be worth more than mine—you can give them facts, and I only opinions."

"Small as it is I am very glad to get it, Mr. Phillips," answered the lady, "I would talk at that rate every night during the winter."

He sat for a moment in silence; then he put his hand into his pocket, drew out a roll of bank notes, and said, in a hesitating way: "I don't want to give offense, but you know I preach that a woman is entitled to the same as a man if she does the work. Now, my price is fifty or a hundred dollars, and if you will let me divide it with you I shall not have any more than you, and the thing will be even." The lady at first refused, but after a little urging, she put the notes into her reticule. At the end of her journey, she counted the roll, and found it contained fifty dollars—every dollar that he had received for his lecture at Gloucester. It may add to this incident to say that the lady was by marriage, a niece of Jefferson Davis.—*New York Evening Gazette.*

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.—I lately happened to notice, with some surprise, an ivy which being prevented from attaching itself to a rock beyond a certain point, had shot off in a bold elastic stem, with an air of as much independence as any branch of oak in the vicinity. So a human being thrown, whether by cruelty, justice or accident, from all social support or kindness, if he has any vigor of spirit, and is not in the bodily debility of either childhood or age, will instantly begin to act for himself, with a resolution which will appear like a new faculty. —*Foster.*

WONDERS OF CALIFORNIA—THE GEYSERS.

The Geysers of California are unequaled among the hot springs of the world. They are reached by steamer across the bay from San Francisco to Petaluma; thence by stage for about fifty miles, over one of the finest farming regions of the State. From Fuss' Station—the Geysers are twelve miles distant, and are reached by a wild, romantic road. For two miles it winds along the Hog back, a mountain summit like the ridge pole of a steep roof. It has been leveled until barely wide enough for carriage wheels, and on each side one looks down precipitous bank for one or two thousand feet. If the wheels diverge ten inches from the track the load of passengers would reach the bottom much in the condition of a bushel of apples after passing through a cider-mill.

The ridges display the dense shrubbery of the manzineta or mountain mahony, upon whose red juicy berries grizzly bears subsist and travelers quench their thirst; the strongly spiced bay or pepper wood, which has the virtue of driving away fleas, and the exquisite madrona, with a round fruit tasting like the drilled thimbleberry. Here bears and antelopes offer great temptations to hunters.

The roar of the Geysers is heard, and their smoke seen two miles away, in favorable conditions of the atmosphere. After being whirled along a road which pitches down sixteen hundred feet, with thirty-five sharp turns in two miles, the visitor finds himself in a narrow valley, viewing hundreds of steam-jets puffing up from the ground. They are chiefly in a ravine half a mile long, know as the Devil's Cannon. Steep walls rise from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet, bare, spongy, ashy, clayey soil, without the faintest sign of grass or shrub. There are fully one thousand places where steam issues from their soil. Hot water often bubbels up above the surface; but much more startling and impressive is the boiling *within* hundreds of cavities under ground. One feels that only the flimsiest shell protects him from some vast subterranean cauldron. At times the ground vibrates so as to rattle crockery in the hotel one-third of a mile away. Hot, and cold, and boiling springs are found side by side, each with its own individual hue—blue, brown, black, red, green, yellow, pink or grey. There constituents vary greatly, though soda, magnesia, Epson salts and various salts of iron predominate.

In passing up the canon the visitor burns his fingures and receives stifling blasts from natural hot furnaces. He must be cautious where he steps, unless he would break through the crust into some of the seething pools below. Steamboat Spring is puffing through an aperture as large as the body of a man, with a roar like a great steamship, the column rising up for hundreds of feet. The vent holes are two springs, a few feet apart, which will boil an egg in a minute and a half, and from which the steam escapes with great force. A stone, as large as a man's fist, thrown into one of them, rebounds three or four feet, like an India-rubber ball. These springs are numerous for six miles along the Pluton river; and travelers declars that they far surpass the famed Geysers of Iceland. They are not volcanic, but result from chemical action. The smell of brimstone, the hissing steam, throbbing diabolical. Indians regard them with the wildest terror, and cannot be persuaded to approach them; and some white visitors never dare to enter the canon. They are among the most curious and wonderful of the many curiosities and many wonders of the Pacific coast.

No other region of equal area can boast half the natural beauties and marvels of California. Yosemite, the Sierras, Mount Shaster, the Big Trees, the Geysers, and Lake Tahoe—brightest gem in her mountain coronet—all are worthy of note among the most impressive features of the visible universe. Already they are sought annually by hundreds of foreigners; and the completion of the Pacific railroad will make them the pleasure grounds of the world.

PHILADELPHIA.

It has always been to us a matter of wonder why Philadelphians should so systematically depreciate the character of the city for enterprise and seek to give it a reputation for slowness, when facts are on every side constantly proving the contrary. No one who listens to this croaking would imagine that Philadelphia contained over a hundred thousand dwellings, over twenty thousand business establishments, had a hundred millions of capital invested in manufactures, over a hundred thousand operatives employed in that pursuit, had the largest and best hotel in America, the most magnificent opera house in the world, the greatest gasometer in the world; that here the horse railway system first attained its full development; that Philadelphia capitalists built the horse railways of nearly all the cities of the south and west; that we adopted steam fire engines in advance of New York, and have more of them now in use than any city in the world.

It seems to be necessary constantly to inform our own people that we have more churches than any city in America; that our colleges are more numerous, and attended by more students than those of any two other American cities; that Philadelphia is and has been for half a century, the metropolis of medical education in America; that the coal tonnage of the port of Philadelphia is greater than the whole foreign commerce of New York; that we have more arrivals and clearances coastwise at Philadelphia in one month than New York has in three; that Philadelphia is the headquarters of the coasting trade; that we have made far more extensive arrangements here for the accommodation of the petroleum trade than New York or any other Atlantic port; that although we make no great pretensions to foreign trade, our Custom house receipts regularly exceed those of Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco; and that the postal business of Philadelphia is double that of any other city except New York.

Outside of New York we challenge any city in America to show such an extent of wharves, docks, piers and trade as we have here in Philadelphia. On the Delaware river alone the wharfage is fully five miles. So far from having retrograded, we have during the last seven years increased our corporate banking capital fully one half, while our private bankers have led the business of the country. We have here in Philadelphia the largest book jobbing house in America, the largest locomotive works, the largest car wheel works, the largest lamp and chandelier works, the largest manufactory of *passementerie* and military trimmings, the largest and best manufacturers of marine engines, the greatest machine shops, and the strongest railway corporations in America. We have the best museum of the natural sciences, the largest and best scientific libraries, the best surgical collections, and more miles of paved streets than can be found in New York and Brooklyn combined, as well as more dwellings.

Many shortsighted persons are incessantly grumbling because we cannot grasp the foreign trade of New York, the produce trade of Chicago, the cotton trade of the south, and almost everything else; yet Philadelphia has her field in which she shines preeminently, as in the sugar, coal, West Indian, South American, iron and other branches of trade. Many of these croakers obstinately refuse to believe that Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the world, when statistics abundantly prove the fact. We would not have Philadelphians sit down contentedly in the belief that all this entitles them to rest on their laurels, nor have we any fear that they will do so.

But surely these things entitle the city to a far higher rank than she enjoys, and we should on all occasions insist upon her claims being respected, both at home and abroad. We are accustomed to speak of Philadelphia as the second city in America. In many respects she is the first. Her permanent improvements outstrip all rivalry, and in actual houses she is the greatest city on this continent. The mere furnishing of supplies to such a city is sufficient to employ more capital than is devoted to the trade of many large States.

It should not be forgotten, too, that all kinds of business pay relatively as well here as anywhere else; than those who go elsewhere, under the mistaken impression that business can there be more easily obtained, generally fail, that all the money so liberally invested here in improvements has been made here in legitimate pursuits, which is the best proof that could possibly be afforded of the substantial character of that trade of which we hear so many disparaging reports. —*North American.*

BEECHER ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

His views on the New England Observance.

The following is from Henry Ward Beecher's novel of "Norwood," in the New York *Ledger*: It is worth all inconveniences arising from the occasional overaction of New England Sabbath observance to obtain the full flavor of a New England Sunday. But for this, one should have been born there; should have found Sunday already waiting for him, and accept it with implicit and absolute conviction, as if it were a law of nature, in the same way that night and day, summer and winter, are parts of nature. He should have been brought up by parents who had done the same thing; as they were by parents even more strict, if that were possible; until, not religious persons peculiarly, but everybody—not churches alone, but society itself and all its population, those who broke it as much as those who kept it—were stained with the color of Sunday. Nay, until nature had adopted it, and laid its commands on all birds and beasts, on the sun and winds, and upon the whole atmosphere so that, without much imagination, one might imagine, in a genuine New England Sunday of the Connecticut river valley stamp, that God was still on that day, resting from all the work he had created and made, and that all his work rested with him!

Over all the town rested the Lord's peace! The saw was ripping away yesterday in the carpenter's shop, and the hammer was noisy there. The anvil makes no music to-day. Tommy Taft's buckets and barrels give forth no hollow thumping sound. The mill is silent—only the brook continues noisy. Listen! In yonder pine woods what a cawing of crows! Like an echo, in a wood still more remote, other crows are answering. But even a crow's throat to day is musical. Do they think, because they have black coats on, that they are parsons, and have a right to play pulpit with all the pine trees! Nay. The birds will not have any such monopoly, they are all singing, and singing altogether, and no one cares whether his song rushes across another's or not. Larks and robins, blackbirds and orioles, sparrows and bluebirds, mocking catbirds, and wrens were furrowing the air with such mixtures, as no other day but Sunday, when all artificial and human sound cease, could ever hear. Every now and then the bobolink seemed impressed with the duty of bringing these jangling birds into regularity; and like a country singing master, he flew down the ranks, singing the parts himself in snatches, as if to stimulate and help the laggards. In vain! Sunday is the bird's day, and they will have their own Democratic worship.

There was no sound in the village street. Look either way—not a vehicle, not a human being! The smoke rose up soberly and quietly, as if it said: It is Sunday. The leaves on the great elm hung motionless, glittering in the dew, as if they too, like the people who dwelt under their shadow, were waiting for the bell to ring for meeting. Bees sung and flew as usual, but honey-bees have a Sunday way with them all the week, and could scarcely change for the better on the seventh day.

But oh, the sun! It had sent before and cleared every stain out of the sky. The blue heaven was not dim and low, as on secular days, but curved and deep, as if on Sunday it shook off all incumbrance which during the week had lowered and flattened it, and sprang back to the arch and symmetry of a dome. All ordinary sounds caught the spirit of the day. The shutting of the door sounded twice as far as usual. The rattle of the bucket in the neighbors' yard, no longer mixed with the hetrogeneous noises, seemed a new sound. The hens went silently about, and roosters crowed in psalm tunes. And when the first bell rung, nature seemed overjoyed to find something that it might do without breaking Sunday, and rolled the sound over and over, and pushed it through the air, and raced with it over the field and hill, twice as far as on week days.

ECCENTRICITIES OF FASHION.—The London *Journal* says: The costume of the fashionable Londoner just now is a marvel, and it is very difficult for those of us whom the conversion of the Tories to household suffrage has not yet prepared for any change, not to break forth with laughter when we see fair creatures who lately occupied the whole of the pavement when walking singly, now walking six abreast in garments suggestive of Brighton bathing machines rather than the London streets. They have shrunk up almost to a line, which as mathematicians tell us, has length but no breadth—always excepting the coffures. It is quite possible now for a woman to be in one street and her chignon in the next. For once the eccentricities of female attire are being copied by the men. They, too, have adopted the swathing system; and one sees nether garments now that are not only inexpressible but inexplicable. How their wearers get into them, and how by any process except bandaging these wonderful appendages are donned is a marvel. As to hats there is a race going on just now between the dandies and our fine ladies, to see which can wear the smallest headdress. Next year we shall be compelled to raise all our doorways in order to admit the steeples that will then be in fashion, for it is ever the custom of fools to rush into extremes.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

One by one the days go out. Saturday night comes.

One by one the hopes go out. Eternity comes. Like hailstones, the days drop from the cloud of the time, to fall cold and dreary into a fathomless past. Each day is a life—a history. The hopes of the morning are tears by night—the air castles of Monday are graves by Saturday night alas to oft. God gives us sun, life, health, rain, friends, and that which is more blessed than all, golden hope. All the rest desert us but hope, twin sisters of immortality, is ours through the week—into the grave to bear us dry and happy through the stygian flood and on to God. Blessed be Hope, and blessed be nights which call us to kneel at her altar.

Changes have come during the interim between this and last Saturday night. Many a mound in the church yard or cemetery marks God's praises on the desolate human heart. Many a heart's joy has been nipped in sadness. Many a dress which one week since was white is now the deepest mourning. Some mourn. Some wear mourning while the heart rejoices. Some there are whose hearts are darker than the grave, for the lamp of love is broken and the joys of years have gone home. Scarlet buds, sombre blossoms. Such is life.

Who of us is nearer heaven than one week since? Who of us have laid up treasures above? Who of us have mellowed the earth in which all must rest? The account is for or against us! We all thought and vowed one week since to do right, but alas for temptation! All of us have argued with the subtle reasoner—a few of us have come off victorious. Prayers have been uttered since last Saturday night. Curses have been invoked. The record has been perfectly kept, and some day it will be opened to our eyes. Let us rest from labor and renew our vows. By the family fireside—by the family altar—by the cot and the couch, there is much to do this night. Look back down the dark lane. See what a wreck is there strewn. Hopes which have died. Promises badly broken. Good intentions and noble resolutions lie bleeding and torn as far back as the eye can reach. Hard words lie where soft ones would have been better. There are disappointments and betrayal, bitter words and wicked acts strewn thick over the ground. Ruins—ruins—ruins! Here and there a frtgrant flower lifts its silent voice and rears its perly leaf to gladden the debris around. Here and there a blossom. Here and there, but to far apart, can be seen the beautiful in strange contrast to the ruins and wrecks. Life is a dark lane. Would to God there were more flowers and fewer ruins! Would there were more loves, fewer hates! More white and less red!

How the changes come o'er us! What gave joy is now a pile of ashes. The lips we loved to kiss a week since, now have no nectar! The hand which once thrilled in rapture at the slight touch of love, now forget to answer back. The eye has grown cold or worse than indifferent. Who is to blame? Some one. And why? None but God can tell truly. As the sun goes down and the Sabbath rises, let us strive again! Mother, clasp still closer to your heart the pledge you now caress, for God may want it back before Saturday night is yours. The pet you kissed and caressed a week ago has been taken away—who will go next? Deal gently with those who have erred. Heaven is forgiving. God is love, strive to be happy. Let kind words, good wishes and liberality of sentiments, expand all our hearts this night, for they are blessed influences—none to plenty.

If you have a friend draw him closer to your heart. If you have a life in your keeping, do by it as you would be done by. Pause ere you do evil. Think of the reward there for those who love. Look back. Listen! A little prattling voice, now stilled in death. A mother's gentle tones, perhaps well nigh forgotton; a sister's plaintive eye is calling you to happiness! Look over the past—the blessed momories—the momentoes of the heart—and tell us if you are not glad that Heaven is nearer by one more Saturday night.

FEVERS AND FRUIT.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens as life preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly about an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes out to weightier matters of grain or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat, bread, pork and salt beef all summer long; no fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches, or juicy cherries. But October fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive troubles, most likely. He is laid up, work stops a month, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all winter, and the doctor's bill drags too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever too, perhaps, and she "just crawls around." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls. Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs? How so? They have been eating all summer the heat producing food fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one. A Greenlander can eat candles and whale fat, because they create heat. In January we are up toward Greenland—in climate. A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindoostan, in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change too. Have apples, pears, cherries, etc., from the orchard every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, etc. it takes a little time and trouble, but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills. And bless your souls these things taste good! You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right but wife and children are of higher consequence, and it's a shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect and intuition, we do not obey the divine laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail of vegetables, berries and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.—*Rural New Yorker.*

VIRTUE.—There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow and all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres makes every difficulty and advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labor after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is too late: her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth; where the Deity is enthroned with unrivaled influence, over safety from danger, resources from sterility, and subjugated passion, "like the wind and storm, fulfilling his word."

SMALL TALK.

It is a very common thing to speak with contempt of "small talk," as it is called, especially among young men of education, who are just beginning to think of the more serious affairs of life and philosophy, and who are anxious to converse in the drawing room upon "improving" subjects. Now, small talk is a necessity of social life. It holds as important a place in the easy intercourse of society as oil does in the steam engine. Grant that men and women are social beings, and that the various relations and pleasantries of society are necessary to our happiness, and the value of small talk cannot be denied. Two mere philosophers may sit together for hours, and if the weighty thoughts of either condescend to the uses of their tongues, their conversation, ten to one, will be "weary, stale, and flat," if not, indeed, "unprofitable." Introduce a little small talk—jokes, quips, anecdotes, nonsense—and thought moves easily, conversation becomes recreation; even philosophy finds its place, is actually graceful and pleases as well as instructs. What is a party or any social gathering without small talk? An unmitigated bore. Not that we would have nothing but small talk, as is too frequently, perhaps, the case in society; but this is the only medium by which those who meet but seldom can become acquainted with each other; and it is the surest way of calling out pleasant thoughts and pithy suggestions upon more serious and important subjects.

We suspect that in most cases of professed contempt for small talk among ambitious young men there is a little mixture of the sour grape clelement. They lack the energy to overcome the natural tendency of the adolescent human male to relapse into silence at every opportunity suggested by the conclusion of a "subject." The position is an awkward one, and as the only remedy, small talk, is out of reach, contempt for it is a very natural result. The female adolescent, fortunately for the comfort of both sexes, is generally gifted with small talk by nature, and often comes to the assistance of her embarrassed "correlative" in a very fascinating and peculiarly womanly way by doing the talking herself. Here, as everywhere, the kindly and beneficent foresight of Nature commands our unlimited admiration.

But small talk has its degrees like everything else. There is some talk so excessively minute that microscopic examination fails to disclose any sense. A frequent mistake of young men who are gifted with this very essential social convenience is the idea that ladies in society are not constituted to appreciate anything except small talk, and the smallest kind of small talk at that. "My dear sir," said a lady friend of ours to a gentleman, "you talk to us ladies as if we were fools, and you think we want you to do it; I have just overheard you talking very sensibly to another gentleman, and now you turn around to me and begin to talk nonsense." She was fully as frank, perhaps, as she was polite; but what she said was a very excellent hint.

Small talk, too, has its own proper times and places. The public lecture, for instance, is not a proper place; and at the most delicate air in an opera, is hardly a proper time to indulge it. But in its place and time it is pleasing and appropriate; and, for our own part, an hour of small talk with an intelligent woman is decidedly preferable to many other forms of amusement.—*New York Evening Gazette.*

HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with 'wait-a-bit' thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every days journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortification and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fire sides.

ONE of the most forcible and truthful descriptions of the irrepressible conflict in America, between Freedom and Slavery, is contained in a speech recently delivered by John Bright, at a dinner given to William Lloyd Garrison, in London. The distinguished English orator said:

Spite of all that persecution could do, opinion grew—in the North in favor of freedom, but the South in favor of a most devilish delusion: that slavery was a Divine institution. The moment that idea took possession of the South, war became inevitable. Neither fact, nor argument, nor counsel, nor philosophy, nor religion could by any possibility affect the discussion of the question when once the church teachers of the South had fallen into that snare, and had taught their people that slavery was a Divine institution, because then they began to cling to it on other and different grounds, and said: "evil, be thou my good." Thus we had light set against darkness, freedom against bondage, good against evil, and, if you like it, heaven against hell; and unless there was some stupendous mirical greater than any on record even in the inspired writings, it was impossible that the war should not spring out of this state of things. Then too, the political slaveholders, that dreadful brotherhood in whom all turbulent passions were let loose, the moment they found the Presidential elections of 1860 going adversely to them, took up arms to sustain their hateful system, and then came the earthquake which had been so often foretold, so often menaced, and so often postponed, and the ground reeled under the whole nation during the four years of agony, and then at last, when the smoke of the battle-field cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over a whole continent had vanished and was gone forever.

MR. TODD, of Actalon, when the Act was put in force for writing the name at length on taxed carts instead of "Amos Tood, Acton, a taxed cart," caused the following anagram to be inscribed—"A most odd Act on a taxed cart."

GRATITUDE for kindness shown, acknowlment for favors received, are unerring marks of good breeding, and indications of Christian character.

LITERARY LADIES.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Evening News* says of literary ladies: Let me name a few of these that shine in New York. First, there is Kate Field, who though a Southerner by birth, is now claimed exclusively by the North. Miss Field's age is about thirty-seven. She is one of the most brilliant writers on the American press, and, like most female literateurs, has a very decided will of her own. Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, who alternates with Miss Field on the *Tribune*, is a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. Calhoun is a widow, and about twenty-two years old. Her pen sparkles with fire and wit, and she is one of the most popular society ladies in New York. Alice Carey, the poetess and authoress, is in her forty-seventh year. Miss Carey is a native of Ohio, but has resided in New York since 1850. Her sister Phœbe, also a poetess of considerable merit, is five years her junior. Both sisters live in a handsome home in Nineteenth street. They came to New York quite poor, but are now very well off. Literature has been a profitable field to them. Olive Logan is another star in the female galaxy. She has been on the stage, and is one of the best light comedy actresses living. For some years past she has appeared before the public only as a writer. Her style is jaunty and humorous. She has dramatized some successful plays, and always has as much literary work on her hands as she can attend to. Her father was a popular comedian, and she is related to Gen. Logan, of Illinois. "Jennie June," whose *nom de plume* is familiar to all newspaper readers, is one of the most industrious writers in America. Jennie is the wife of Mr. Oakley, managing editor of the *World*. She edits Demorest's fashionable magazine, contributes weekly to a Philadelphia paper, and, according to rumor, makes a mint of money by writing "manifold" fashion letters for twenty or thirty newspapers. All these ladies move in the best circles, and not only that, but their society is courted.

TAKING A DISLIKE.—An ill-natured fellow quarreled with his sweetheart on the day they were to be married. After the ceremony had begun, and he was asked, "Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife," &c., he replied, "No!" "What's your reason?" asked the minister. "I've taken a dislike to her, and that's enough," was the surley reply.

The parties retired—the bride in tears—and, after much persuasion, the groom was induced to have the ceremony proceed. It was now the lady's turn, and when the minister asked her the all-important question, "No!" repled she resolutely, "I've taken a dislike to him."

The groom, admiring her spunk, made the matter up with her as soon as possible, and a third time they presented themselves before the minister. He began the ceremony by asking the usual questions, which were satisfactorily answered this time. But to the astonishment of the party his reverence continued, "Well, I'm glad to hear that you are willing to take each other for husband and wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving tempers. You can now go and get married where you will—I'll not tie the knot, for I've taken a dislike to both of you?"

SUNDAY.—Thank God for the Sabbath! After six weary days of toil and care, and business anxiety, how delightful is the coming of the Sabbath—the wheel of Ixion ceases in its turning evolutions, and the stone of Sisyphus paused upon the hill-side, the back is eased of its burden, the mind is lifted from the thoughts of daily cares and avocations to the contemplation of higher and nobler themes. The Sabbath is a glorious institution. To the beast at the plow, to the artezan in his workshop, to the chemist in his labratory, to the professional man amid his books, and to the author with his pen—comes the Sabbath with a like blessing to each.

FOUR GOOD POINTS.—They are essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns. These are—1. Punctuality. 2. Accuracy. 3. Steadiness. 4. Dispatch.

Without the first, time is wasted.

Without the second, mistakes, fatal to our own interest and that of others, may be committed.

Without the third, nothing can be well done.

Without the fourth, opportunities for good are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

SOMEBODY gives the following as the proper reading for many marriage services now a days:

Clergyman—Will you take this brown stone front, this carriage and span, these diamonds for thy wedded husband? Yes. Will

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN"

Some one quaintly remarked, a few days ago, that Andy Johnson had two white elephants on his hands, Stanton and Sheridan, which were exceedingly troublesome and gave him much more concern than many other keepers of much more extensive menageries. The Poor Directors of Bedford county have, within the last month or two, found themselves in the same unpleasant dilemma. The Steward, SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, and the Miller, Mr. WILLS, like Stanton and Sheridam, have deen discovered to be honest men, unwilling to do the dirty work of their masters, and the fiat has gone forth that they must be removed. But how to proceed and on what grounds appears to be the stumbling block. The honest masses, the people, are opposed to their removal; they see in them capable and honest servants, and they insist upon their retention, and between the terrific fire of those who would have them displaced on account of their integrity and virtue, and the masses who would have them retained, the Directors vibrate like the pendulum of a clock. In all the agony of their souls they exclaim "What is to be done with the elephants?"

The feeling against these gentlemen had been smouldering for some time, until a few weeks since, the miller and steward, not having the fear of the grain speculators before their eyes, bought wheat at two dollars per bushel and sold flour at eleven dollars per barrel. This was a heinous offence—an unheard of crime. Several speculators had the flour of wheat bought at three dollars per bushel, on hand unsold. What infidelity to party to reduce the price! The thought was intolerable! Was it possible that one Democrat would treat another thus? Was it possible that one Democrat would undertake to supply the town with cheap flour when several other Democrats could supply it with flour at three or four dollars more per barrel! It could not be! It dare not be! The miller and the steward must be removed "if negroes must be placed in their stead." 'These are the very words." What if the poor were starving for the want of the "staff of life?" No matter; these men must heed the admonitions of the speculators and not the cries of the poor, and if their humanity should get the better of them and they should hearken to the plaintive cries of the widow and the orphan, they must be discharged! Was there ever a grosser outrage contemplated? From the day these gentlemen took possession of their respective positions the complaints against the mis-management of the Poor House ceased! No more honest men have been elevated by the Democratic party than these men, and now, because they will not do the bidding of the leaders of the party, they are to be kicked out. Will the people permit such abuse of power without holding the Directors personally responsible? We think not. Let the tax-payers of Bedford county, who have been burdened with taxes to support the dead wood of the Democratic party in the little county offices, stand up for their first truly honest servants in half a score of years. Let it be remembered that Mr. Defibaugh discovered the late deficit in the Poor House account which saves to the county from $8,000 to $10,000, and *that* IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR HIM, THE WHOLE MATTER WOULD HAVE BEEN SETTLED FOR $2,000.

We hear that Mr. Anderson is in to this movement. This astonishes us somewhat, we must confess. We have had good reason to know that Mr. Anderson has desired to guard the interests of the public with a jealous eye, and why he should join a movement for the removal of Mr. Defibaugh we cannot imagine. The eyes of the people have been fixed on the Poor House for years, and they mean to make short work of somebody's political prospects if they can fix upon the unworthy servant, you can rest assured. So, gentlemen, you had better leave well enough alone.

The INTEGRITY of the JUDICIARY.

The checks and balances of our Government are adjusted with nice discrimination. So thoroughly and well does the machinery work that even if one of the three great divisions of governmental power becomes excentric, or to a certain extent untrue, the government by reason of vigilance and patriotism in the other branches still survives. Yet, more than anywhere else, the danger to our national perpetuity lies in the Judiciary, if for any reason it becomes false to the great underlying principles of liberty and patriotism.

Look how the slave power surrounded the Supreme Court of the United States with an atmosphere morally vitiated and corrupt, until that august tribunal of learned and able men departed entirely from the principles of the founders of the government and the Constitution, and decided that black men had no rights which white men were bound by law to regard, and that Congress and the President were bound to protect and foster slavery in the Territories.

Also how the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania came near wrecking the ship of state, during the late fearful storm of treason and disloyalty, by deciding against the Constitutionality of the draft. The election of Judge Agnew in 1864 was of as much value to the Government in putting down the rebellion as the victory at Getteysburg. And yet after all this the people are called upon to vote for Judge Sharswood, whose entire sympathies have been with the slaveholder's party from his earliest manhood, and who did all he could during the rebellion to embarrass the government, by travelling out of the record in the case of Borie vs. Trott to decide that the government had no right to issue paper money to support the armies and carry on the war. Can any soldier, or any lover of his country, or any one else except a copperhead, or a Southern Sympathiser, vote for such a man.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Let it be remembered that Judge Sharswood's notorious decision against the national currency, was an extra-judicial one: It was not involved in the case, but in his partisan hatred and malice he went beyond his authority as a judge, and endeavored to stab, in the hour of its peril, the government that fed and kept him safe, by cloaking with the judicial ermine an extra judicial opinion, which, if it had been made the law, would have bankrupted the country and destroyed the Union beyond the hope of redemption. Sharswood holds the same opinion to day; and the man who could abuse his judicial position to promulgate such an opinion, would again abuse, if elected to the Supreme Bench, his official position to enforce that opinion, if it were in his power, and thereby make utterly worthless every dollar of currency and every government bond ever issued by the United States. No man who has a greenback dollar in his pocket, or who owns a government bond on which he now regularly draws his 5, 6 or 7 per cent. interest can with safety vote for Geo. Sharswood. Men who have once shown themselves partizans on the judicial bench should never be trusted with such authority again. Sharswood has been tried and found wanting. Let him not again have the opportunity of using a judicial position to further partizan measures or strike a blow at the national life.

REBEL SUFFRAGE *vs.* NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Kentucky and Tennessee, in their late elections, lying as they do along side each other, present a striking contrast. Kentucky, with all her rebels enfranchised and all her negroes disfranchised, elects an openly defiant rebel Governor over both Union and Conservative candidates combined, by a majority of over 50,000. Tennessee, with about 10,000 of her worst rebels disfranchised and the freedmen enfranchised, re-elects Gov. Brownlow by 45,000 majority, who though denounced by copperheads as everything that is vile, cruel and blood-thirsty, at once pronounces for the enfranchisement of all, and impartial suffrage; thus giving even to those rebels, who, during the war, sought his life with the relentless cruelty of bloodhounds, and drove him from his home and State, all the rights and privileges of the most favored citizens. While such a generous policy is advocated by the Tennessee Radicals, no sign of relenting, no liberal idea, no evidence of generosity or gratitude has characterized Kentucky rebels; their rule is the old aristocratic, selfish tyrranny that has always marked rebel communities. Let the nation be thankful that we have but one Kentucky, while Tennessee is but one of a number that have learned the lessons of wisdom in the school of a dear experience.

THE *Gazette* asks if we are in favor of negro suffrage. Does the *Gazette man* believe that a deserter or rebel and traitor, one who left a loyal community to join rebel marauders if you choose, and who did all he could to destroy our Union, murder our friends and brothers and desolate our homes, has a better right to have a voice in the making of our laws than the loyal negro who fought and bled for the Union, who stood between us and our enemies and helped to protect our homes and who filled a place in the ranks of our armies, that some white man (perhaps the *Gazette man* himself) would otherwise have been called to fill? Which in your opinion has earned the better right to a vote? Which do you prefer, rebel whiteman or loyal negro Soldier?

THE *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown, Pa., an organ supported by the Democracy of Fayette county, and one devoted to the cause of Sharswood against Williams, comes to us this week with a charitable and generous allusion to the martyred President LINCOLN. It says:

"The contributors to the Lincoln monument, are demanding to know what has become of their money. No matter what has become of it. *It cannot be put to a more disgraceful purpose than building a monument to such a man as Lincoln, whose life was a withering curse to his country.*"

WILLIAM H. WEBB, builder of the Dunderberg, will make about $700,000 out of the sale and safe delivery of his wonderful ship, which is certainly one of the best war vessels for fighting or sailing that ever floated the sea. The struggle between Prussia and France, to get this ship at a time when war was threatened between the two Powers, enabled Captain Webb to make his own terms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Breach in the Cabinet.—McCulloch and Randall unfaithful to their Copperhead Master.—Closing of the Surratt Trial.—Bradley, Sr., Stricken from the Rolls.—He challenges Judge Fisher, &c, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The New York *Hearald* this morning publishes special telegrams from Washington of unusual interest, reporting as it does the impending, if not actual existence of a Cabinet crisis, involving such a state of relations between President Johnson and his constitutional advisers as will probably lead to the dismissal or resignation not only of Secretary Stanton, but of Secretary Seward, Mr. M'Culloch and Mr. Randall.

It seems that the President has decided not to wait till the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday before deciding on the removal of Mr. Stanton, but has just issued this morning an order removing him from his office as Secretary of War, and appointing Gen. Grant as Acting Secretary.

The order is dated the 12th, and takes effect immediately. The President briefly states his authority as President of the United States, and the authority vested in him by the Constitution, &c, The following dispatch has just been received from New Orleans:

"NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—President Johnson has tendered to Gen. Steedman the position of Secretary of War. Gen. Steedman left on Saturday night for Washington."

The difficulty between the Executive and Mr. M'Culloch is spoken of as so extreme that the name of Moses Taylor, of New York, is mentioned in Washington as the successor of the Secretary.

There is but little to add of the last day's proceedings in the Surratt case to the regular court report. The jury balloted, it is learned, first, last and all the time eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Several of them declare that if Surratt had been indicted for conspiracy to murder or as an accessory before the fact, instead of as a principal, to the murder, that the jury would have returned a verdict of guilty in less than thirty minutes after they retired. The prisoner appeared very much depressed on seeing the jury report that they could not agree, and declared as he was being ironed before being remanded to jail that he believed he did not care what the verdict was, so there was one, for he did not wish to go through a new trial.

The dismissal of Bradley, senior, from the bar for his conduct on July 2, during the trial, caused quite an excitement in and about the court house, and a meeting of the members of the bar has been called to take some action. When Bradley followed up Judge Fisher to the street car and handed him a challenge to fight a duel, at least a thousand of the spectators in and about the court house rushed into the street and surrounded the car. An outbreak seemed imminent, but a large detail of police having been put on in anticipation of trouble, the crowd were scattered and the car driven rapidly off. It is contemplated to have Bradley indicted under the act of Congress for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The punishment is five years' imprisonment. The next term of the criminal court commences in December, before Judge Carter, and the prosecution claim that another trial of Surratt can be finished in four weeks.

The following is an account of the difficulty between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley Sr. as gathered from the newspaper dispatches:—

Immediately after the discharge of the jury, Mr. Fisher arose and said; I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Suratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the court had taken a recess until the following morning as the presiding justice was descending from the bench, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the judge with having offered him [Mr. Bradley] a series of insults from the bench from the commencement of the trial. The judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he entertained for him no other feelings than those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, threatened the judge with personal chastisement. As he understood, no court can administer justice, or live, if its judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary result. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in this court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet, and asked if the court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher. It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley. Then, sir in the presence of the court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting. Crier, adjourn the court.

Mr. Malloy (the crier). This court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley. Well, then, I will say now—Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench). You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. Bradley. You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said, "Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately after leaving the court room, Judge Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car for the purpose of proceeding up town. He was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to Judge Fisher, handed him a note. Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet opened it, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and officer McHenry stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, Charles Bradley, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired. In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car, and continued his perusal of the note, while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

From the Phil'a *Press* of August 13.

The long-expected order suspending Secretary Stanton was issued this morning, and General Grant was assigned to the charge of the War Office *ad interim*, with instructions to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of Acting Secretary of War. The President but yesterday announced that the suspension would not take place until Tuesday, and consequently the promulgation of the order to day created no little surprise. Immediately upon receiving the order from the President, General Grant proceeded to the War Department and informed Mr. Stanton that he was ready to relieve him. Mr. Stanton without hesitation retired from his office, and General Grant assumed control. Many of the subordidate officers of the department were not aware of the change that had taken place until after the fact was made public in the evening papers, while others supposed that Mr. Stanton had at last offered his resignation, which supposition gained ground from the fact that Mr. Stanton sent to the President a letter of remonstrance, the contents of which, not being known, were presumed to be a formal resignation. It is generally assumed that General Grant's tenure of office will be short, as it is well known that the President offered the portfolio of the War Department to General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, more than eighteen months ago, and that he telegraphed to New Orleans, requesting that officer to proceed to Washington immediately. General Steedman had received a leave of absence from his office of internal revenue collector, but was detained in New Orleans by illness in his family, and the President, in the urgency of the circumstances as viewed from his stand-point, was compelled to telegraph to him in person. It is therefore assumed that General Steedman will receive the appointment immediately on his arrival here, which will occur in a very few days. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the correspondence petween the President and Secretary of War and General Grant to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
A. JOHNSON.

To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to at once transfer to U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad eterim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States without, the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary of War, but, inasmuch as the general commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad eterim*, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington City, August 12, 1867.

SIR: The Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
Washington City, Aug 12, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed herewith I have to transmit you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have ever discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

Wsth great respect, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 12, 1867.

GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or to any person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretray of War.

To General U. S. GRANT.

GEN. STEEDMAN AS SECRETARY OF WAR.—In regard to the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Steedman as Secretary of War, the *N. Y. Tribune* has the following:

"As there is no limit to be placed to Mr. Johnson's capacity for incapacity, there is really nothing surprising in the announcement that he has appointed Gen. Steedman the Secretary of War. It would be incredible were he not the President, but if it were telegraphed that he had physically repeated his political sommersaults, and in person turned a dozen hand-springs up Pennsylvania Avenue, the people might seriously believe the report. Andrew Johnson cannot astonish us—at least by any act of folly, though the rumor that he had at last done something wise or patriotic would certainly electrify the country. The appointment of Steedman as Secretary of War, monstrous and ridiculous as it is intrinsically, is perfectly in keeping with Mr. Johnson's policy, which is always to choese the worst man in the country for any given position. If he could have found a successor to Mr. Stanton more obnoxious to the people, and less worthy of the office than Steedman, he would inevitably have chosen him. But that was impossible; Steedman is the last man in the United States who ought to be Secretary of War, and therefore it is almost absolutely certain that the telegram is true."

THE New York *Bulletin* concludes an article on the probabilities of trade as follows: But we have every reason to anticipate a return of business activity. The bountiful harvest all over the country cannot fail to impart a new energy to industry, and the prospects of a good fall and winter trade are favorable. Perhaps the chief obstacle to a speedy return of activity consists in the general and exaggerated ideas relative to a decline in prices. Consumers everywhere hesitate to make purchases in consequence of the expectation of a crash in the market. These expectations will soon be found out to be unreasonable, and then we may expect an active trade over the whole country. We look, indeed, for a reduction of prices in several branches of trade, but not to any considerable extent. Wages will be compelled to give way before any decided and general reduction of the prices of commodities can occur. In Pittsburgh the Iron workers have sensibly agreed to a reduction, and the period when the mechanics and laborers of other cities will imitate their example, and submit to the inevitable tendency of events, is only a question of time.

A New Southern Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—It has been stated here on very good authority that one of the reasons which actuated Mr. Stanton when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he has received information of a scheme which it is said is on foot for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the government, and he has determined to remain at his post to thwart their designs. It is further said that one of the causes of the late rupture between the President and Secretary of War, was the refusal of Secretary Stanton to assign to a militia company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns for which they had applied. The President is said to have directed him to furnish the battery, but that Mr. Stanton declined, and still refuses to do so.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE New York *Tribune* gives details showing that the Rodman gun proved a failure at the recent experiments in England.

D'ARCY MCGEE, it is said, has been threatened with assassination if he makes his promised disclosures concerning the Fenian organization in Canada.

THE Commissioners of the Public Charities in New York are about to erect a building on Ward's Island for the reclamation of drunkards.

THE President, it is said, proposes another extensive swing around the circle. Beside visiting his old home in Tennessee, he will visit Cape May and Saratoga.

VARIOUS rumors prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided. The most reliable report is that eight are for acquittal and four for conviction.

THE Marshal has paid out for merely legal fees, in the Surratt case, twenty thousand dollars. It is calculated the entire cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned among the colored people of Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, by the murder of a colored boy by a white boy named Tyson. The latter escaped.

MAYOR HORTON, of Mobile, was arrested by the military authorities on Friday, for violation of the civil rights law, in banishing a negro named Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union army. Horton gave bail for his appearance.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Stephen Colwell, of Harrisburg, and on Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the House of Representatives; and that of D. D. upon the Rev. A. Wedekind, late of Lancaster, Pa.

THE Kentucky election is by some called a Democratic victory, by others a triumph of the rebel party. Under the circumstances, it is not worth while to dispute about the matter—a verbal distinction without any real difference.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization ther every strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

A report to the Freedman's Bureau from the Inspector of Schools in Mississippi notices a very thorough earnestness on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy is the confession of Atzerott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Johnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

THE colored people of Titusville held a festival on Thursday last. While all were merry and happy, a few of the followers of Andrew Johnson broke in upon the company, beat the men, insulted the women and wantonly destroyed the fare prepared for the occasion. The Copperhead organs call this *fun*.

A VERY lucrative business is being carried on in the oil regions by parties who are traveling through that section picking up old junk. The Petroleum Centre *Era* says it is estimated that at least one engine a day is sent from the "regions" to other points, the principal market being Cleveland. One firm has $100,000 invested in second hand machinery. About seventy-five engines are now on hand of different capacity and varied construction.

WHAT sort of talk is popular in Kentucky, may be inferred from the following card from Dr. Scott, of Centerville, in that State: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

THE regular Cabinet meeting was held on last Friday. All of the members were in attendance but Attorney General Stanbery and Secretary Stanton, the latter remaining in the discharge of his official duties at the War Department. The question of the power to supersede the Secretary of War, as well as to remove him under the civil tenure act, was resumed from the discussion of the day before, and the President held; as he has all along, that he can clearly suspend Mr. Stanton from the exercise of his official functions, but Randall and Secretary Seward did not seem to warmly sustain that position. The Cabinet only appears to be a unit in agreeing that a member should resign on being requested by the President. The Executive still professes to utterly ignore Secretary Stanton; but the latter continues to exercise his duties; and no order has been issued in any way intervening with them. The President said last night that the whole matter would be held in abeyance for several days.

THE SECRET OF JOHNSON'S ENMITY TO STANTON.—Since the fight has become an open one, the fact may be settled that during the last few weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress, in the spring, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office, that convinced Stanton and Grant that a difficulty of the most serious character would surely folllow the adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged bitter war on Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes. From the first hour of this trouble to the present, General Grant has been in full accord with Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview on Tuesday night.

A careful investigation has been made of the facts and circumstances attending the presentation to the President of the recommendation of the Military Commission that the sentence of Mrs. Surratt be commuted to imprisonment; and there hardly seems to be any doubt but what the document was laid before Mr. Johnson and examined by him. Sworn testimony as to what he said regarding it can be furnished, and the officer who made up the record of the Court says it was attached to the last sheet on which was the sentence of Mudd and following the page with this sentence and the one of recommendation to mercy comes the President's approval of the sentence passed in each conspirator's case, As the record appears on file in the Department, the approval could not have been made without the recommendation of mercy being seen.

CANADA is in a ferment. It is discovered that Seward has let loose in the Dominion an army of emissaries, loaded with Yankee gold to elect George Brownites, Rouges, and horrid Annexationists to the first Parliament. There's a sudden flush of American money in Montreal, and an indignant Provincial exclaims: "If by spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a *quasi* Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then farewell to our freedom."

THE President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the Washington *Intelligencer*, will serve as a specimen:

"Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tenderer and nobler people who had the misfortune to take his orders—by police, and carried out of the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard with loaded muskets and bayonets to defend a brutal oppressor against the apparitions of a conscience mad with guilt and a mind distracted with cowardice."

A MONTREAL letter says: There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is zealously, aye, vehemently indorsed. Having visited the locality of Surratt's confinement, I inquired, among other things, of the people in the house why he did not attend the trial of his mother. I got the same reply that Mr. Bradley gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all: his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man" and helping him in his flight to Europe.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Wm. G. ECHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of Sept. (being the 2d day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August in the year of our Lord, 1867.

aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff.

GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 2nd day, A. D. 1867.

Bedford Township: David Wolf, *Foreman;* Samuel Carney, John Knox.

Broad Top: Jesse Wright.

Bloody Run: Samuel D. Williams.

Colerain: Geo. W. Cessna, Isaac Freet, Tobias Shafer.

Cumberland Valley: James McFerrin.

Londonderry: Martin L. Miller, Jonathan Feightner.

Monroe: Samuel Snively.

Napier: Geo. W. Bowser.

Schellsburg: William C. Snively, Peter Dewalt.

St. Clair: John Amick, James L. Norton, Jas. E. Over.

Southampton: Emanuel Johnson, Hezekiah Northcraft, Levi Clingerman.

Union: Adam Briggle.

Woodberry Middle: Charles Martin, Cyrus Over.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. aug9

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Samuel Vondersmith, Geo. D. Shuck,

Bedford Township: John D. Heltzell, Scott W. Hughes.

Coaldale: Dan'l McNally.

Cumberland Valley: John Dicken, William Boor, of J., Thomas Elliott, of S.

Hopewell: Joseph Gates, Jr.

Harrison: Jackson Kerr.

Juniata: Valentine V. Wertz, W. H. Knipple, Jacob Corley.

Londonderry: Levi Carpenter, Samuel Wilhelm.

Liberty: Jacob Kensinger, Geo. Roades.

Monroe: John Layton, Levin Weimer.

Napier: Levi Otto, John Rock, John W. Bowen.

Providence East: George McGraw, Thomas Grove, Stephen Wink.

Providence W.: David Sparks.

St. Clair: Israel Davis, Jacob H. Wright, Valentine Fickes.

Southampton: John Mors, Nicholas Walter, Denton Stephens, Abel Johnson, William Cheney.

Union: Martin Imler.

Woodbery Middle: Philip S. Croft, John S. Hetrick, Daniel Price, of D.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JNO G FISHER, Clerk. aug9

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless; (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $156. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

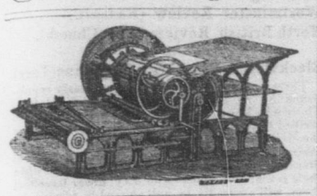
Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Juniata Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.:2t

☞ A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

HON. SIMON CAMERON is on his annual visit to the Springs. The friends of the General in this county will be pleased to meet him again. Long may he live to repeat his visits.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS.—About 300 now in use in Bedford county. Everybody pleased with them. Always in order and ready. Hartley & Metzgar have sold about 50 already this year. All well-intormed farmers will buy none but Willoughby's Gum Roller and Gum Spring Drills.

WE would call the attention of gentlemen to the notion department in the store of Berkstresser & Co. There will be found the best assortment of the *best* Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Collars, (paper and linen,) and Cuffs to be found in Bedford. Do not overlook their Hats and Clothing, but look over them.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Matthias Reighard, a young man in the employ of Levi Smith, at the Arandale House, was kicked and dangerously injured by a horse, on Monday evening. He was engaged in taking off the gears at the time, and was struck with such force in the stomach by the beast, that he was knocked entirely out of the stable.

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

JOHN W. SNOWDEN, late private of Company E, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers, is represented to have died in one of the southern prisons during the rebellion. Any person acquainted with the circumstances and date of his death will confer a great favor upon his parents by communicating the facts to the editors of the INQUIRER.-tf

FIT UP.—As harvest is about over everybody is supposed to have worn out their shoes, and we would remind our friends and the public generally that Irvine & Statler claim to have the most extensive and best stock in town. Any one in want of cheap Qeeensware, Notions, Groceries, &c., will also find their stock complete and up with the times in price. Call at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE PERSONS FROM DROWNING.—One day last week, as a party of three young men named Kriechbaum, Smith and Lingenfelter, were crossing the dam near Woodberry in a small boat or skiff, the vessel capsized and precipitated them into the water. Mr. Kriechbaum being somewhat of a Leander, struck out vigorously for the shore, but the other two being less fortunate, floundered around for a while at the imminent risk of drowning, but were finally rescued from their perilous position by Mr. Holsinger, who came to their assistance in another boat. We congratulate our friends on their fortunate escape, and would advise them to "trim ship" in future voyages in a like vessel.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE *on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens,*
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 17, 1867.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

First. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

Second. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C., Washington D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, will address WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address ABNER C. HARDING, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this Circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE,
Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—At a regular stated meeting of Cove Lodge No. 368, I. O. of O. F., held on Saturday evening, Aug. 3d, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his all wise providence, to remove from among us the wife of our brother, Thomas M. Snowden; and, *whereas*, This sad event is very painful to our mourning brother, being the greatest trial which he has ever experienced—the loss of one most dear to him, and, *whereas*, The character, life and virtues of the deceased were of such purity, and her kindness and affection toward our beloved brother such that the loss of his life companion brings him great affliction and trouble, and condolence and sympathy being much needed, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to our sadly bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of his affliction, and we commend him to our Heavenly Father, who doth not afflict willingly, for that comfort which earthly friends cannot give: The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives of our brother, who, by *her* death, have been deprived of an affectionate sister and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother, and copies be sent to the Bedford INQUIRER and Bedford *Gazette*, with a request that they be published.

SAM'L B. SWARTZ,
JAS. A. SHADE,
JOS. E. NOBLE,
Committee.

PORTRAIT OF THADDEUS STEVENS.—Thaddeus Stevens has been photograped by Weberman and the likeness engraved by Sartain. This picture is sold by subscription only, and Mr. JACOB. Z. OVER is now canvassing this county for subscribers. The artists have succeeded in producing not only a perfect likeness of the "great Commoner" but a work of the highest merit. Intellectually Mr. Stevens has no superior, if an equal in this country, and his great and manifold public services have familiarized his name to the entire nation. When years have toned the acrimonies of the present day, impartial history will accord him the meed due his vast talents and patriotic labors. The Common school system of Pennsylvania will ever stand an enduring monument to his fame, and future generations will laud the name of him through whose intelligent labor education was made as free as the waters of life. The portrait of Mr. Stevens should have a place in every household in this State, and the life like picture of him now offered the public will never be surpassed if equalled. A copy can be seen at our office.

THE SPRINGS.—In a letter to the editor of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, a correspondent speaks of the Springs as follows:—"Here may be found health, recreation, rational enjoyment and agreeable leisure, with the desirable accompaniment of neat and well ventilated sleeping apartments, and a table excellent alike in quality and variety. The guests at the Springs hotel number about two hundred. There are, perhaps, as many more at neighboring boarding houses and places of accommodation. Probably double the number would be here if the Broad Top railroad extended to the Springs, or even to the town of Bedford. Referring to the hotel at this place, we are reminded of disparaging remarks not long since made in our hearing concerning it, which have not been verified in our experience. Whatever may have been the case heretofore, it is certainly now conducted in a style which should preclude complaint. The landlord (Mr. Anderson) is courteous and obliging, the waiters polite and attentive, the table liberally supplied with well cooked and palatable dishes, and the general appointments of the house characterized by judgment and an accommodating spirit."

"WITH FOUR METALLIC QUALIFICATIONS a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are GOLD in his pocket, SILVER in his tongue, BRASS in his face, and IRON in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the Druggist and Grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it. 2tf

GOOD STORIES.—Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Boston, have issued the initial number of Good Stories, under which title they propose to publish, in cheap and attractive form a valuable collection of Short Stories, Tales, and Sketches. The need of such a collection has long been felt; for while numerous collections of poetry have been made, no general repertory of good stories exists. It is not intended to limit this collection to English literature. It will embrace, by competent translations, the best and most characteristic short stories of all languages. Each number is a small quarto, appropriately illustrated, and easy to the hand; the stories are choice, and demand not too continuous attention; the type is large and can be easily read, and the price, Fifty Cents per number, will place Good Stories within the reach of all. No. 2 will be issued this month.

BOQUETS.—The following may be of interest to the ladies: When you receive a boquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soap suds; this will nutrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap suds and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a boquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state, but attention of the fair creatures, as directed above, must be observed, or all will perish.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Flour is very dull and there is no inquiry except for the home trade, who are purchasing sparingly; small sales of fresh wheat ground extra at $10@11; do. extra family, $12@13.25; fancy, $13@14.25; New York extra family, $10@11.50. The offerings of wheat continue light and the market steady; new red, $2.25@2.35. Rye steady at $1.30@1.40 for new, and $1.40@1.45 for old. Corn rather lower; sales of 1200 bus. yellow, afloat, at $1.20; 600 bus. in ztore at $1.22, and 3000 bus. mixed at $1.16@1.18. Oats steady at 74@75c for new, and 90c for old.

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and lower. About 2,500 head arrived and were sold at from 16@17c for extra; 14@15c for fair to good, and 10@13c for common, as to quality. Cows were unchanged; 250 head sold at $50@70 for springers, and $70@90 per head for cow and calf. Sheep were rather firmer; 5,000 head sold at from 5½@6½c per lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were in fair demand; 3,000 head were sold at the differnt yards at from $10@10.50 per 100 lbs net.

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14th, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

W Dorsey, Germantown		H Rennick, Circlev'e O	
Eliz. Dorsey	"	Mrs MJ Turney,	"
S H Dorsey	"	Mrs DrTurney, &s	"
Mary Dorsey	"	Mrs Meyers,	Virginia
S F Corlies	"	Miss Meyers,	"
P A Hough	Phila.	M Brown al,	Washington
Mary T Hough	"	J T Milligan,	Balt
JT Young & w,	Germant'n	C B Lee & l,	Wt Chester
J F Young	"	Mrs R H Vanleer,	"
W S Chandler	Phila.	Miss Whitridge,	Balt
A L Lewis,	Huntingdon	F White	"
D Thompson,	Md	Miss Bentz,	Hagerstown
Miss Dorsey,	"	Miss Clark,	Phila
R A Patrick,	Pittsburgh	S P Eby & w,	Lancaster
WL Chambers & w,	Chamb	Mrs Gen Plummer,	Wash
Mrs BM Johnson,	Hollid	J B Morris,	Balt
Alex Roberts,	Harrisb'g	Miss Glenn	"
J J Painter & l,	Penna	G L Thompson	"
J W Garrett & w,	Phila	C W Bently	"
E A Weller,	Balt	A Fenton	"
Mrs S Purcell,	"	G A Fenten	"
Mrs LD Caldwell	"	G J Bodine,	Phila
A J Bower,	Phila	Simon Cameron,	Harrie'g
M Earsler,	Stubenville O	Wm Colder,	"
W R Zink,	"	G P West,	Balt
JA Godey & c,	Georget'n	J McC Sutherland,	N Y
G W Godey,	"	Jas Madara	
Mrs E Knott,	Balt	R Curtin,	Centre co

MENGEL HOUSE.

J Fridenbloom,	Hollidb'g	J Hilfarbaugh,	Chambs'g
R A M'Clure,	Chambs'g	R Barker & l,	Phila
J H McKechen	"	Wm Henry,	"
J M Reynolds,	Lancastr	W G Powell,	Wst Grove
R H Lanshaw,	Jer. Shore	E W Miller & l,	Huntdn
G Ramedell	"	J W Watson,	Fremont, O
J Hauffer,	Mifflin co	I H Shumaker & l,	
Miss Bentz,	Hagerstown		Tuscarora Academy
Mrs Bentz,	"	W O Hickok & w,	Harrisbg
S E Henry,	Huntingd'n	S Weyand,	Newport
J Gould,	Phila	J A Hardman,	Centre co
J W Wright,	Clearfield		

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JAMES OLER, of West Providence tp., and Miss LOUISA KLAHRE, of Bloody Run.

DIED.

Near West End, on the 26th of July, GEORGE ALBERT, infant son of Jacob and Amand Walker.

"He shall gather the lambs in His arms, and carry them in His bosom."

Near Buena Vista, on the 3d inst., JOSEPH BOYER, aged 72 years and 6 months.

Mr. Boyer was one of the oldest citizens of Juniata township. He possessed a most enviable character. All who knew him loved and respected him. He was a good citizen and a faithful member of the Church. He died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

August 3d, Miss SALLY FARE, aged 90 years.

By the many clergy, of various denominations, and the very many other persons, entertained by the hospitable Barndollar family of Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., aunt SALLY FARE will be readily remembered. More than sixty years ago she came into the employ of the first Barndollar of Bloody Run, and when he died and his son took the house (he being a bachelor) she entered into his employ, and managed his house and entertained his many guests until at a very advanced age he closed his useful life. Old age having then in turn enteebled Aunt Sally, she was taken into the house of his nephew, James Barndollar, Esq., of Bloody Run, where she was supplied with every comfort until death summoned her home. To a christian minister who called on her in her last hours, she expressed a *willingness* and a *readiness* to die.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.
aug16:4t President.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at September Term, 1857, (2d day.)

John Cessna, Esq., vs. Thos. H Murray et. al.
Theo. Weil & Co. et. al. vs. Saml Sterne.
W. S. Entriken vs. Kensinger & Fluck.
Mary Ann Yarnell vs. Wm Marshall.
Wm Firmstone et al vs. Jas. Fink et al
Ann E. Burk vs. Jno. Weyandt.
John Kemp vs. Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Co.
David Heidler vs. H. & B. T. Rail Road Co.
Robert Adams et al vs Francis Hayman et al.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Marg't A. Blackburn vs. Geo. Blackburn.
Geo. W. Meyers vs. Mich'l Feather et al.
Jno. H. Karns vs. David Ritchey et al.
Jeremiah Knouff vs. Jno. H. Wertz et al.
Thos. R. Evans vs. Shafer & Adams.
John Black et al vs. Catharine Tricker.
Samuel Crissman et al vs. Jno. Ake's adm'r.
Thos. Ritchey vs Jacob Lingenfelter et al.
Certified August 5, 1867.
aug.9 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physica peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

16:3dweam1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 31st, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground in the Borough of Coaldale, fronting on Fulton street 40 feet, and running back 120 feet, with a 2½ story plank house, with basement and back building attached, adjoining lots of William Green on the east and a 20 foot alley on the west, situate in the Borough of Coaldale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Bricker and John Drhew, partners, trading as Bricker & Drhew, with notice to Patrick Drhew and all other terre tenants.

Also, one lot of ground in Woodberry, fronting on Main street 66 feet, and 198 feet deep, with a two story frame house with kitchen attached, and one frame stable and smoke house and other out buildings thereon, adjoining lots of William M. Pierson on the north, and Jacob Hoover on the South, and situate in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Castner.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon a two story log house, stable and other out-buildings, and a good apple orchard; adjoining lands of Samuel Staley, William Lisinger, John H. Barton and others; situate in East Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Peck and Rosanna Peck.

Also, one lot, or part of a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, being No. 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendant or terre tenant, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected; said lot being 25 feet (more or less) in front on Pitt street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 foot alley, adjoining lot of Job Mann on the West and Hiram Lentz and wife on the East.

Seized ana taken in execution as the property of Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 5th, 1867.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75, $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES**, more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under exclent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Miniag.) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August, For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President.
August 2:4t.

COTTAGE SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

POTTSTOWN, PENN'A.

This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hour's ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for the ten months $260. Extras at the usual rates.

For further information send for circular to
Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.
July 26:2m.

WOODBURY SELECT SCHOOL.

The first term of the Woodbury Select School will commence AUGUST 5th, 1867.

Special attention given to Normal Students.

For further information apply to
J. G. KRICHBAUM, or
W. C. SMITH, } Teachers.
July 19:3t Bedford, Pa.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.

For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned for Flour, Feed, &c., will please call and settle at once. Interest charged on all accounts.

NO CREDIT given HEREAFTER to ANYBODY. The mills will be conducted upon STRICTLY CASH principles.

JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.
Bedford, August 9:3t

NOTICE.

All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given,* and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us,* will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.

Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MONEY SAVED!

Intending to adopt the CASH SYSTEM October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH! A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Aug. 8, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Leonard Bittner, Esq, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of David Meyers, late of the township of Juniata, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The account of William Griffith, administrator of the estate of Isaac Barket, late of Union tp., Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of John M. Claar, administrator of the goods, chattles, &c, which were of Michael Fry, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Horatia J. Means, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Jacob U. Snider, surviving and acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joan Snider, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Henry Ickes, Jr, and Joseph Ickes, administrators of all and singular the goods, &c, which were of Henry Ickes, Sr, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of John P. Reed, administrator of the estate of Alfred Entreken, Esq., late of Liberty township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Silas H. Sparks, administrator of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of A. King, Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate of Dr. William Watson, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The account of David F. Buck, administrator of the goods, &c, which were of Nancy Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county deceased.

The final account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of William Derrier, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Frederick Miller, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, Penn'a, deceased.

The account of Charles Harclerode, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Harclerode, late of Colerain township, deceased.

First account of Alexander King, administrator of the estate of John Watson, Esq, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Mock, administrator of the estate of Catharine Mock, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of John Mower and Samuel L. Russell, Esq., administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Levi Evans, administrator of the estate of May Hoover, late of Liberty tp., Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Levi Hardinger, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of George M. L. Dicken, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of R. D. Barclay, Esq., administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Samuel M. Barclay, Esq., deceased.

The partial account of Mary Ann Stoner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of J. W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased.

Final account of George Zimmers and J. W. Lingenfelter, Executors of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Anna Rininger, administratrix of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of M. A. Points, Esq., administrator of the estate of Pius Little, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of Cyrus Penrose, administrator of William Penrose, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of D. A. T. Black, administrator of the estate of Jesse McDonald, late of Broad Top, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
August 5, 1867.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF LIBERTY TWP

Statement of Receipts and Payments in Volunteer Bounty Account in Liberty township, Bedford co., Pa.:

RECEIPTS.			DR.
Amount collected by—			
S F Shoup, 1864, '65, '66, '67,			$2348 75
G W Gibbony,	"	"	268 00
D Cyphers,	"	"	396 30
Jacob Roades	"	"	174 45
Sam'l Bolinger	"	"	333 93
Henry Kelley	"	"	230 98
Geo. Mardorff, unseated lands,			73 34
			$3825 75

PAYMENTS.			CR.
1864. Sept. 24.	John Fulton, bond No. 11,		$505 00
" "	C. Fochler	"	12, 505 00
1865. Sept. 21.	Dan'l Heffner,	"	7, 424 00
" "	S. McCahen,	"	13, 503 50
" "	Geo. Boyce,	"	14, 318 00
1866. Sept. 21.	Geo. Roades,	"	1, 560 00
" "	Jacob Roades,	"	2, 205 00
" Dec. 3.	C. Fockler,	"	3, 562 50
1865. J

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOW TO OBTAIN FRUIT IN PLACES.

This is an inquiry which occurs in the minds of many residents on unimproved spots. We have built towards an immediate supply with proper selection and management, and that the assertion which they often hear, that "it will take a lifetime to get fruit from a new plantation," is an absurd error.

The quickest return is from planting strawberries. If set out early in spring, they will bear a moderate crop the same season. We have repeatedly obtained fine ripe berries seven weeks from the day they were set out. The second year, if the bed is kept clean, the product will be abundant. Wilson's Albany will safely yield, any year, a bushel from a square rod, or about two quarts a day for half a month.

Musk melons and water melons will yield their delicious products four months after planting.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries all bear at about the same period from the time of setting out. Good sized goosebery plants, say a foot and a half high, will give a good crop of berries for their size, the second year. We have had a bushel of cherry currants, the third summer after setting out quite small plants, from a row thirty feet long. A bush of Brinckle's Orange raspberry has been known repeatedly to bear about a hundred berries the same year that it was transplanted—the fruit, however, was not full size.

Dwarf pears of the right sorts, and under right management, come quickly into bearing. The most prolific sorts give some returns the second year, and more afterwards. Among the dwarf pears which bear soon, are Louise Bonne de Jersey, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne, Giffard, Fontenay, Jalousie, Josephine de Malines, etc. The following sorts bear nearly as early on pear stock, viz: Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nelis, Washington, Onondaga, Howell, Passe Colmar, Julienne.

Grapes afford fruit soon—usually beginning to bear the second and third year. The Isabella, York Madeira, Diana and Delaware are particularly recommended for this purpose at the North, and the Catawba may be added to the middle states, wherever it does not rot.

Dwarf apples should not be entirely overlooked in the list of early bearers. Half a peck per tree is often obtained the third year from the most productive sorts.

A good supply of all the preceding will be sufficient to furnish a family with these wholesome luxuries from within a year or two of occupying entirely new premises, and will not only add greatly to the comforts and attractions of home, but contribute materially to the uniform health of the occupants.—[*Thomas's American Fruit Culturist.*

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries can be set out now at any time up to the middle of September—the earlier the better.

We see articles a column long of directions for cultivating this fruit, tending only to confuse, not instruct, the uninitiated. The cultivation of strawberries is about as simple and easy as any other small fruit or garden crop.

The soil should be well and deeply pulverised, made moderately rich, and if it is desired to have a close bed, set the plants, of this year's growth, from twelve to eighteen inches apart each way. Late in November cover with old stable manure, to remain until the first of April, when the coarse portions can be removed.

Rampant growers like the "Triumph" and the Albany, will perhaps do better in hills or rows, allowing them to be two feet between the rows, and eighteen inches between the hills. We raised this year, however, a splendid crop of Russell's Prolific, which is a strong grower, in a bed.

One advantage in growing in beds is that there is a constant supply of new plants, giving fresh vigor and larger fruit than the old plants in the hills. Another advantage we have found is, that a bed will continue to be productive for about twice the length of time as the hills.

As to the best varieties to cultivate, there is a great diversity of opinion. For market purposes there is none, perhaps, equal to the Albany. For private supply we should prefer the Triumph, Hovey, and Russell. Hovey is a pistillate variety, and should be placed in alternate beds with either of the other varieties named.

Every family, however small the garden, should have a bed of strawberries. A well managed plot of ten by twenty feet ought to yield from thirty to fifty quarts of berries, which would be sufficient for any moderate sized family. We have raised in a plot 14 by 19, seventy-eight quarts of Hovey's Seedling, one of our oldest and yet one of our best and most productive kinds.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE POTATO BUG.

I am satisfied that in a region of country which has been fully occupied and possessed by this little pest, it will not pay to attempt to grow potatoes in towns and thickly settled sections, where one is surrounded by neighbors who plant potatoes, and think it too small business to make war upon such an insignificant creature as a bug. In that case, no matter how much pains the farmer may take to clear his own vines, fresh armies will be perpetually invading him from the fields of his less diligent neighbors, and finally he will have to give up in despair, and own himself beaten. The best chance is where a farm is located several miles from any potato growing neighbor.

The Law lays it down as a general rule, that a man must so use his own property so as not damage his neighbor. But the Law does not always practice what it preaches. If it did, it would prohibit every man from keeping cattle which are notoriously breachy. If it did, it would inflict capital punishment upon all the sheep killing dogs in the country. If it did, it would make it a penal offence to allow a single Canada thistle to run to seed. If it did, it would not permit a slovenly orchardist to grow, every year, millions of the moth which produces the "Caterpillar" of the apple tree, so as to stock the whole country with hundreds of millions of "caterpillars" next season. If it did, it would compel every fruit grower to gather up and destroy all his wormy fruit, so that his neighbors might not be plagued next year with the Curculios which he has raised.—If it did, it would prohibit every man from growing potatoes in the infested district, unless he destroyed all that he raised, so that they the Potato trouble his neighbor. But we shall console ourselves with the reflection that this is a free country, and that every free-born American citizen claims the privilege of making himself a public nuisance, as often as he chooses, and to as great an extent as he chooses.—*Practical Entomologist.*

Humorous.

Lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly enough until they are engaged.

Dinner for nothing is very good fun, but you can't say as much of nothing for dinner.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenkins said when he held out his arms for the baby.

How may a man be known from a fatigued dog? One wears a shirt the other pants.

A man being requested to define hard drinking said, it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."

A lady asked a noted doctor if he did not think the small bonnets which the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "Oh no," he replied, "ladies who have brains don't wear them."

"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean, had intemperance anything to do with it?" Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

Somebody who writes more truthfully than poetically, says: "An angel without money is not thought so much of now-a-days as a devil with a bale of greenbacks."

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

The stump orator who declared that he knew no north, no south, no east, no west, was told by one of his audience to go to school and learn geography.

The first financial invention mentioned in history was Pharao's check on the bank of the Red Sea. That check, however, was liquidated.

When ladies vote, candidates will always be elected by "handsome," and sometimes by "sweeping" majorities.

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel—one to die with the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

A gentleman once asked, "What is woman?" when a happy married man replied: "She is an essay on grace, in one volume, elegantly bound. Although it may be *dear*, every man should have a copy of it."

To plunge a young lady six fathoms deep in happiness, give her two canary birds, a half dozen moonbeams, fifteen yards of silk, an ice cream, several rose buds, a squeez of the hand; and a promise of a new bonnet. If she won't melt, it will be because she can't.

"My friend," said the Rev. Sidney Smith to a cobbler who was mending his shoe, when the wit was a poor curate in Gloucestershire, "you remind me of the sacred ordinance of matrimony." "How so?" quoth the cobbler. "Because you bind two souls together in unity."

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you have lived with the defendant for eight years. Does the court understand you that you were married to him?" "In course it does." Have you a marriage certificate?" "Yes, your honor, three of 'em—two gals and a boy."

A pretty girl forcibly and truthfully says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to be single, when there was not a woman upon earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my local paper take—both for my own and family's sake?—If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer.

"A certain young man in this region, says a new correspondent, "looking the other morning at a picture of Cupid on a valentine handbill, asked, "Who is that a portrait of?" 'Of Cupid,'" was the reply. "Humph!" was the rejoinder; "it must have been taken when he was very young!"'

At a public sale of books, "Drew's Essay on Souls" was knocked down to a shoemaker, who to the great amusement of a crowded room, asked the auctioneer if he had any more books on shoemaking to sell.

A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as cobweb, she exclaimed:

"What shall I do to get warm?"

"I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly," unless thou should put on another breast-pin."'

A young member of the Bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself, and after much reflection, wrote in large letters and posted up against the wall the following:

"*Suum Cuique*," which may be translated, "Let every one have his own."

A country client coming in, expressed himself much gratified with the maxim, but added:

"You don't spell it right."

"Indeed! then how ought it to be spelt?" The visitor replied: "Sue'em quick."

An Ordinary license.—A neat little girl, apparently about nineteen, says the Frederick *Herald*, a few days ago entered the Clerk's office, and removing her bonnet, inquired if Dr. Bradley was in. The doctor, who was present, promptly and politely responded in the affirmative.

"Are you," says the lady, "the gentleman we are to have for Governor?"

"Why, madam," said the doctor, with modest confusion; "there has been some talk on that subject."

"Then you are the very gentleman I want. Have you any licenses to dispose of?"

"Yes, madam; will you have a *retailor's* or an *ordinary* license?"

"An *ordinary* will do, doctor; I am only going to marry a *little Dutchman!*"

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN *SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH *NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,* AND IN THE LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ***Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

***Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10 3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TREMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW —AND— REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS AT FARQUHAR'S

BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.

GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.

BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.

BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.

GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY

ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.

BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. Merchant, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

GIRARD Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867, $2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "Our Own Make," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts, —2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

NO MORE BALD HEADS; NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS' ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr 137 North Third St., Phila.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(late of new york city,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert front one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

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R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

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Nov 2 1866

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Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

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The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

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Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

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dec8:1y

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Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

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has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

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GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."

May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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Nov 2, 1866